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Local, News.-The City and Suburban News Bureau of the United Press and New York Associated Prizes is at 21 to 29 Ann street. All information and documents for public use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

Two Rocks Ahead at Indianapolis

The two great dangers which confront the gentlemen assembled to-day at Indianapolis

I. Third-termism. Some surviving cuckoos are already manifesting a desire to turn the Convention into a CLEVELAND vindication meeting. The temptation, we suppose, is irresistible as far as they are concerned; but they should be promptly and sternly suppressed. A wiser and more patriotic conception of the significance of this gathering of honest money Democrats in a great national emergency surely ought to prevail at Indianapolis.

II. Populism. Strange as it may appear. the Populistic income tax is showing its ugly head among the delegates to this honest money Convention. It is likely that there will be an effort to get it into the Indianapolis platform. The astounding myopia which tolerates such a project at such a time, is due to the circumstance that the CLEVELAND Administration originally recommended the Populist income tax to a Democratic Congress, and would have forced it upon the country had not the Supreme Court intervened. Here again the idea of a personal vindication for Mr. CLEVELAND scems to be uppermost in the minds of some of the delegates.

As if Democracy had not suffered enough already from the third term project and the surrender to Populism in the matter of the

Unless good sense and patriotism are strong enough in the Indianapolis Convention to steer that body clear of these two perils now directly in its course, it will serve Democracy best by adjourning sine die as soon as it is called to order.

Two and One.

The Hon. CHARLES JAMES FAULENER, one of the Popocratic Senators who are trying to make Mr. BRYAN President, made some remarks to a reporter last week which are good reading for every member of the Convention which meets at Indianapo lis, and for every other Democrat who cannot yet see his way clear to voting for Mr. McKINLEY. Mr. FAULKNER said:

"I do not think it will make much difference. It they put a Presidential ticket in the field. I do no believe it will receive 30,000 votes in the United States, although I could wish that all the bolting ocrats would support it instead of voting fo McKinley, as most of them will do. I do not think that many of them will shoot in the air. They realize that many of the McKixter will count two against BRYAN, while a vote for a bolting Democrat will count on'y one, and their object is to defeat Bryan."

The same thing was said by THE SUN soon after the Chicago Convention. The BRYAN men have no fear of a third ticket. They believe that it will keep a certain number of Democratic votes from McKIN-LEY: and they know that a Democratic vote for McKinley counts two against BRY AN, while a Democratic vote for a third ticket counts only one.

Needlessly Embarrassing the Issue.

The defenders of the gold standard have enough on their hands in conducting the present campaign, without being additionlly burdened with irrelevant and needlessly embarrassing issues. To overcome the determination of the farmers to get high prices for their products at the expense of the wages earner, the just exasperation of nearly the entire body of citizens at the selling of bonds ostensibly to protect a gold reserve not required nor authorized by law, but really to make up a deficiency of revenue, and the general discontent bred by the hard times, will require all the skill and ability that the sound-money party possess. Those who increase their task for the sake of furthering pet schemes of no pressing importance, are both unwise and unpatriotic.

For this reason, the action of the Syracuse Convention in injecting into its platform declaration in favor of cancelling the legal tender notes and supplying their place with bank currency is much to be condemned. It is virtually a proposition to saddle upon the nation for the benefit of the banks an increase of the interest-bearing debt of not less than \$400,000,000, and possibly more. How such a proposition will be received by voters not owners of bank stocks we need not point out. If anything could kill the movement for a sound currency, it is this.

The declaration we speak of is not only impolitic, but the arguments it embodies are unsound. It demands that the Federal Government be "directly divorced from the banking business," which, taken literally, means that the National Bank act shall be repealed, and the whole national banking system abolished. It favors the establishment of a banking currency "absolutely secure in every contingency," which is a thing that has never been attained and never can be attained. Especially is it impossible with 7,500 banks in operation all over the country and under as many separate managements. The Government legal tenders come the nearest to being absolutely secure that present conditions will permit; and we had better stick to them.

Who Are the Anarchists?

"Who are the Anarchists?" asked Mr. BRYAN in one of his speeches. The third definition of the word "Anarchist" given by the Century Dictionary is as follows:

"Any person who promotes disorder or excites re-volt against an established rule, law, or custom." The Chicago platform, all of which Mr. BRYAN has announced that he believes in, opposes the exercise of the power of the Federal Government, that is to say, of the courts or the army and navy of the United States, within the limits of a State, to protect the transmission of the mails or the property of railroads which are in the hands of receivers appointed by the Federal Judges. It means that, in the case of another such outbreak as was the result of the strike engineered by the American Railway Union at Chicago in 1894, if the Governor of the State in which this second outbreak of Debsism occurred should be another ALTGELD, and refuse to protect the

the hand of disorder, even to the extent of protecting the right of the Government to transmit the mails and to protect the lives of the rallway mail service clerks. It means, therefore, that disorder shall continue unchecked, and that over the region controlled by the rioters actual and practical anarchy shall be established; that there shall be districts where the power of the United States shall be defled and where the United States Government shall not defend or attempt to exercise its legitimate functions. It means, in short, that a state of revolution against the authority of the United States shall be permitted to exist.

If to advocate bringing about such a condition of things is not to promote disorder and to excite revolt against established rule and law, then words and things have lost their significance. It is idle to pretend, as a few apologists for the Chicago platform have done, that this part of it means any-"thing else by its plain intention than what it has been generally assumed to be. Either it means nothing, in which case DERS is supporting Mr. BRYAN under a self-deception and ALTGELD has lost a singular opportunity to have his course in 1894 approved, or it means that WILLIAM J. BRYAN, if elected President, should not and would not interfere, as Mr. CLEVELAND did, for the assertion of the power of the Government and for the suppression of a condition of anarchy, in case a situation similar to that of 1894 should arise. It also seems to mean, by clear statement and implication, that in the event of a complete control of the Government by the Popograts, the power of Federal injunction will be limited. and limited for the benefit of the DEBSES and all such promoters of disorder and eaters of the wages of honest workmen. Let

rage and make no effort to punish it. Persons who favor this impunity of riot and this impotence of the United States Government to put it down, come unmistakably within the definition of Anarchist. Some Popocrats don't support the whole of the platform; but Mr. BRYAN proudly proclaims that he takes it all.

the rioters do what they please and show

what contempt they please for Federal au-

The Agriculturist and the Artisan.

As the silverite campaign goes on it becomes more and more plainly a campaign against the artisan and for the agriculturist. In all his recent speeches Mr. BRYAN has addressed himself exclusively to the farmers, telling them how they are oppressed by the gold standard, and how, by raising the prices of their products, the cheap silver dollar will benefit them. Not one word has he said about the artisan who consumes those products, nor has he ventured even to attempt to explain how it will profit him to pay double prices for everything that he eats.

Now comes Governor Boies of Iowa and talks to the farmers of that State in the same way. In his speech at Waterloo, on Saturday evening, Governor Botes said this:

"The man whose wealth is money naturally wants the gold standard, and that makes his money more valuable; but the man who produces what must be sold for money, will if he understands, favor bimetal lism. Cheaper money, money which they call, if you please, "depreclated currency," is the best for the people, because if tends to raise the prices of products."

"The man whose wealth is money" is the man who works for wages or for a salary. Cheap money is the best for the people, Governor Boies says, "because it tends to raise the prices of products." Here we have distinctly the interests of the workingman sacrificed to those of the farmer. The one is to be paid in cheap money, in order that the other may get more for his wheat his corn, his beef, his pork, his cabbages, and the other articles of food he produces.

If the coming Presidential election is to be a trial of strength between the agriculturist and the artisan, there is no doubt which will prevail. The 5,000,000 farmers in the country will be met by some 8,000,-000 or 10,000,000 mechanics, factory hands, railroad engineers, miners, and other citifor wages, and to whom cheap money means multitude understand their own interests. ites that they will never be heard of more.

The folly of setting up the agriculturists as the only class of citizens who are to be considered in disposing of the currency the masses who live by other forms of industry, is something stupendous. The total value of the agricultural products of the country in 1890 was \$2,460,107,454, while the wages earned during the same year by its factory hands alone was \$2,283,216,529. and the value of their products was \$9,372,-487,283. While, too, the number of farmers and planters, including overseers, was 4,712,662. Besides these there were 400,-000 miners and quarrymen, 2,000,000 laborers other than the 3,000,000 agricultural laborers, 1,500,000 servants, 3,300,000 persons engaged in trade and transportation, and 300,000 mechanics not employed in manufacturing establishments. These people are not all voters, to be sure, but enough of them are to make short work of their would-be robbers; and they will now set about it in earnest.

Why Hoke Got Out. The Washington correspondent of the Kansas City Journal gives a new explanstion of the Hon. HOKE SMITH'S deplorable defection from the cause of the honest dollar. According to the story, the trouble began in a row in the CLEVELAND Cabinet between Hoke Smith and Secretary Monton over some Nebraska appointments. This conflict led to a sort of alliance and friendship between HOKE and BRYAN, who was then a member of Congress from Nebraska, and a political enemy of Mortos's. The bond between HOKE and the Boy Orator was their common dislike for the Secretary of Agriculture, and they worked together at every opportunity to humiliate MORTON and to provide offices for the Nebraska friends of BRYAN. The Kansas City Journal's correspondent states the particulars of the alleged dispute in the Cabinet, but it is not important to repeat them here. He adds:

"A secret connection and even open friendly relaas existed between Mr. Surru and Mr. Bayan There is not the alightest doubt among those who know the situation, that the confidential relations between the two arose mainly from the antipathy both had for Mr. Mosros. This, there is not the slightest deubt, isd to the combination of Entra and Bayas, remaining members of the Cabinet by regaining his o'd place in the next Cabinet in the event Bayan elected. No one doubts that Mr. SETH have contemplated the step of leaving the Cablast if there was more of this Administration to serve out than he hopes to participate in during the next Then, in the event Mr. BRYAN is turned down, Mr. Surru estimates his personal chances politically better to go out now.

There is another version, which we print lives and the property assailed by the riot- for what it is worth. It will be remembered lics, and they stood aloof from the woman's ers, the Federal Executive would not stay that when the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND | movement until a new association called

appointed HOEE SMITH to a post in his Cabinet as a representative of the South, he ignored the superlor claims of the Hon. DINK BOTTS of Dahlonega. That the President made a mistake in passing over DINK and taking up HOKE, was evident to THE SUN and to the country from the very first. Nevertheless, the Dahlonega statesman bore the marked slight with perfect dignity and with every appearance of composure, if not of absolute indifference. More than three years had gone by, with Hoke prominent in the national councils and DINE almost forgotten in the obscurity of private life in Lumpkin county, when one day the United States mail carried this brief letter from Dahlonega to Washington:

"To the Honorable Hoke Smith, Secretary of the In

terior, Washington, D. C.
"Dran Sin: If we win in November, I have assurances of a Cabinet position: probably that which you now hold. Are you for us or against us? Come out into the open, and speak like the man you were when we fought side by side for our common cause and common advancement. "D. B."

Upon the receipt of this unexpected reminder of days past and gone, the Secretary of the Interior bowed his head and covered his burning cheeks with his expansive bands. A flood of recollections, some tender some bitter, overwhelmed his agitated soul. For the first time in thirty-six months he fully appreciated the generosity and for bearance of the man at whose expense he was enjoying high political distinction. His memory went back to the compact sealed between himself and his benefactor at Goggansville in the early spring of 1892; and he perceived how shamefully he had violated its spirit, if not its letter. He understood for the first time the greatness of his former partner's self-sacrifice and his own smallness and selfishness. His desire to see the CLEVELAND Administration through to the end counted now for nothing. He forgot himself, for the first time in thority, the United States will bear the outthree years. His recently formed convictions on the subject of the gold standard disappeared as if they had never been. Impulsively he seized a pen and wrote his resignation as Secretary of the Interior; and in less than forty-eight hours he had completed every necessary arrangement to relinquish political and social ambition on his own account, to live up to the terms of the Goggansville agreement, and to take the field in Georgia in behalf of BOTTS. BRYAN, and SEWALL, or BOTTS, BRYAN, and

WATSON, according to circumstances. We prefer to believe that this is a truer explanation of the Hocus mystery than that which is offered by the Kansas City Journal.

Women's Rights in France.

So far as the status of women is concerned, France has been hitherto regarded as the most conservative of civilized countries, yet even there a woman's rights movement exists, and the most conspicuous advocate of it, Mme. JEANNE E. SCHMARL. describes it in the current number of the Forum. It is not, upon the whole, an encou.aging account, for, although some progress has been made, the writer herself defines the outcome of the movement as much cry and little wool. The wander is, when one considers the convictions and prejudices of Frenchmen concerning the proper sphere of women, that anything should have been accomplished in the way of enlarging their civil rights.

It is true that in the revolutionary era the cause of women did not entirely lack supporters. CONDORCET, for example, vigorously denounced the want of logic in the clamor for liberty, if half of the nation was to be deprived of its benefits. But the Code Napoleon virtually gave woman, when married, the legal status of an infant, and the two subsequent revolutions, those of 1830 and 1848, wrought no improvement in her condition. In 1866, however, a deep impression was made by a work entitled Poor Women in the Nineteenth Century' -La Femme Paurre au XIX, Siècle-the writer of which had been the first woman to take a literary degree in Paris. An outcome of this book was the foundation of a society for the reclamation of the rights of some forty women calling on the members of their sex to take heed of the sorry posithe loss of half their earnings. If this tion they held as wives, mothers, and citizens, and pointing out at the same time the they will rise and so overwhelm the Silver- | necessity of a better education. It was proposed to found a school for girls in Paris, but before the funds were forthcoming the third republic was proclaimed, which, by decreeing free instruction for all children of uestion, and of arraying them against both sexes, has done more for the education of women in France than any previous form of government.

Not long after the restoration of the Republican régime M. LEON RICHTER started a paper called L'Avenir des Femmes (The Future of Women), which was afterward put into pamphlet form with the title changed to Les Droits des Femoies (Women's Rights). He also organized a society for 5,281,557, that of the factory hands was | the improvement of the condition of women; of this Mile. MARIA DERAISMES became President in 1874, and continued to hold the post until her death, twenty years later. During her lifetime she personified the woman's movement in Paris so far as this was di rected to a gradual attainment of civil rights, an attack on the provision of the Code excluding women from the suffrage being reserved for the last. Other women, and conspicuously HUBERTINE AUCLERT, regarded Mile. Dertaismes as too conservative; they thought that she began at the wrong end, and that woman must first secure the franchise in order to obtain the other privieges of which the laws deprived her. With view of promoting her primary aim, HUBERTINE AUGLERT, in 1879, induced the Socialist Congress held at Marseilles to accept the principle of woman's political equality as part of the electoral programme of the Socialist workingmen of France. She then made every effort to get women's names put down on the electoral lists, carrying the question successively before the ouncil of Prefecture and the Council of State. Ultimately she succeeded in getting some 2,000 signatures to a petition that unrepresented women (spinsters and widows) should be admitted to the exercise of civil rights. The petition was presented to the Chamber of Deputies, but nothing came of it except the demonstration that the cause of woman's rights had suffered through association with socialism.

Meanwhile MARIA DERAISMES had limited her first endeavors to procuring for women in business the right to vote at the elections of the Judges of the Tribunal of Commerce. A bill to that effect was read for the first time in 1883, but it was not passed until the former to go out of the Cabinet with a blast of trumpets and proceed to work in the South for Bayas. chief promoter's death. By the new law and his reward shall be a chance to tord it over the women are allowed to vote for Judges of eleven years later, only a few days before its women are allowed to vote for Judges of the Tribunal of Commerce, but they are not themselves eligible to the office. More would have been accomplished probably by Mile. DERAISMES had she not been inseparably coupled in the public mind with irre ligion; she was the President of the French League of Freethinkers. As is well known, a vast majority of French women are Catho-

L'Avant Courrière was formed in 1893, which included smong its members, besides many Deputies and Senators, scientists and jurists, Mme. APAM, and also a few women of the old French aristocracy, notably the Duchesse D'UZER, Mme, JEANNE E. SCHMAHL was chosen director of the society, and a programme was arranged upon the theory that, financial freedom being the root of liberty, the first thing to do was to gain for married women the right to their own earnings. In July, 1894, a Married Women's Earnings bill was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies, and in February, 1896, it passed without opposition. It is still uncertain, however, how the Senate will deal with a measure which gives married women the free disposition of their earnings. This

proposed modification of the French marriage laws would affect about 4,500,000 workwomen, besides authors, musicians painters, sctresses, teachers, shop girls, and lomestic servants. Altogether, it is estimated that the bill interests no fewer than 6,000,000 women, who, as the law stands, have no right to their own earnings, unless that right was stipulated for by a legal agreement at the time of their marriage The present pecuniary position of the French woman who has been married under the régime of community of property, is worse than that of the slave in ancient Rome, who at least had a right to his peculium, or savings resulting from extra work.

If one asks what means of gaining a liveliboed are open to French women, the answer is more favorable than might be expected from their status before the law. They are employed by the Post Office, Telegraph Office, and railway companies, as well as in factories and shops; but this is because they will accept about half of the wages paid to men for the same work. A woman in France may study law and take the highest degrees and honors, but she cannot practise, because she cannot legally take the oath prescribed for barristers. She can study medicine, and she may even practise, but she cannot give a legal signature to a certificate of birth or death. Moreover, a married woman can neither buy nor sell, nor appear in court without her husband's authorization.

It is evident from the article in the Forum that there is a great deal to be done for French women before they are placed on a legal level with their sisters in the State of New York. Meanwhile a considerable step will have been taken in the right direction if the French Senate agrees to give married women a right to their own earnings.

About Town.

Thirty thousand lamps, gas, electric, and naphtha, are required to illuminate the streets, avenues, parks, docks, and bridges of the city of New York. The number of electric lights, slowly but visibly superseding gas lamps for purposes of street illumination, is 3,300, and the city expends in a year more than \$1,000,000 for lighting. The appropriation this year is exactly \$1,085,330 for lighting the highways and public property. The expense of supplying gas and electric lighting to the public buildings, the courts, the markets, armories, prisons and jails, and the public offices, amounted to about \$75,000. It costs about \$2,000 a year to illuminate the ancient City Hall. The city's gas bill for offices and buildings is \$65,000, and its electric light bill \$3,000. Six companies supply, under contract, the city streets with gas: ten companies, under contract, supply the city with the electric current. No city of the country expends so much in a year, or nearly so much, as does New York for street lighting; but in other American cities of the first class the use of electricity for illumination is relatively more general than it is here. Boston and St. Louis are two cities in which this is the case.

By some one's error, ignorance, or neglect, New York's ample and generous expenditure of one million dollars a year for lamps and gas is supplemented by the insignificant annual appropriation of \$4,000 only for zens "whose wealth is money," not to men- women, and an address was drawn up by the streets of New York. As a result of this Baccoon. "surveying, monumenting, and numbering" insufficient appropriation, the plan of street numbering and of street designation by corner signs, comprehensively carried out by some former Commissioners, has been practically abandoned, and it is a complaint of many strangers visiting this city that they are unable to "find their way about," in the absence of such directions, conspicuously painted on the sides of corner houses, as their convenience, as well as the convenience of resident New Yorkers, demands. One cause of this justifiable complaint is that on the main thoroughfares of the city into which electric lighting in place of gas illumination has been introduced, it was formerly the custom to have the names of the streets intersecting painted on the sides of the lamp or above it: and the lamp rendered the double function, therefore, of both lighting the streets and lighting the signs. The substitution of electric lights on poles far above the street level having led to the abandonment of the former gas lamps in such streets, these lamps are no longer kept in condition for service; the signs upon them are no longer thought to be worth much consideration either. Even in the parts of town where the blue and white signs indicating the streets are still retained new corner houses are rarely supplied with such signs unless by voluntary forethought of the owner; and little by little, and especially in the more important streets into which electric lighting has been introduced, New York is becoming a city without guide posts for the stranger or even ordinary signs for the resident who is not an expert in the science of municipal geography on the lines established by the Aldermen

Here, then, is the chance for a reformer to cover himself with glory on a purely non-partisan basis by devising a measure of street marking which will enable every pedestrian and every cycler, too, to know where he is at. But obviously this necessary public service cannot be performed on an appropriation of \$4,000.

The opening of important theatres, with new plays and great audiences, indicates that the summer is over. The railroads and the steamboats are crowded with citizens returning to enjoy the opportunities and the exhibarating excitements of the town. It is splendid weather everywhere for the campaign orators and for everybody else. It is weather to stir the blood and to quicken the patriotic determination of the people in both town and country. Down with Repudiation!

The London fashion of speaking the English language is apt to be reflected in the speech of Americans who live there for a good while. We know of one New Yorker, a stanch patriot, born in Vermont, the commander of an Illinois regiment in the war, who, when he recently returned to this city after a year's residence in London, amused his old friends here by his cockney pronunciation, which, it ought to be d, was wholly unaffected. During his stay in London he spent a great part of his time in military and social clubs, and unconsciously fell into the way of talking like their When he came to this city on a visit he tried to

get back to his own proper "Americanese," which is what the English call the correct metho of speaking their language; but his friends here often had to smile at the way in which his newly acquired cockney ism stuck to him, though he himself was unaware of it. The London clubman's fashion of speaking English seems to be contagious.

Will it not be prudent for the honest money Democrats to let the tariff question remain in abeyance in this campaign, so far as they are concerned? Advocating a tariff for revenue after the experience with Mr. CLEVE LAND and the Wilson tariff seems a little ridic nlous. Moreover, in view of the distinctively protective principle upon which that measure was constructed. Democratic references to the question can only recall unpleasantly the broken pledges of the Democratic platform of 1892 Brethren, let us drop the subject for this campaign, as far as we can.

A contemporary speaks of the rivalry between Hamilton and Jerrimon for the Presidency. This wielder of the quilt, any gross, other kind, should either read anew the biography of Hamilton or the Constitution of the United birth of Hamilton or the united birth of the Western was included by the Presidency by virtue of foreign birth. In all other respects he was constitutionally and otherwise emiratily qualified for any office within the gift of the American people. Mail and

If the editor of the Mail and Express had carefully read the United States Constitution he would have saved himself the chagrin of the foregoing error. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, though not born in the United States, was eligible for the Presidency. The Constitution provides that "no person except a natural born citizen or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall be eligible for the office of President." Moreover, it has been suspected by some that this provision was made expressly to make HAMILrow himself eligible to the Presidency.

What a waste of words, what self-stultification, for the Syracuse platform to denounce protection as "the fruitful source of the present political dangers which threaten the nation." when we are actually living under a protective tariff of recent Democratic construction!

In declaring his intention to devote the rest of his life to the removal of sectional prejudice Gen. Gon-box shows a noble ambition.— Atlanta Journal.

It is a noble ambition, and Gen. Gornon has now the opportunity to gratify it by opposing BRYAN and the treasonable influences behind him, which are seeking to promote sectional animosities by pretending that the interests of this country are not common and are not alike for every part, North, South, East, and West, all the people living under the Stars and Stripes.

The necessity for the Syracuse Convention and for the Indianapolis Convention carries with it the necessity of voting for McKinker, as those assemblies prove. The Democratic heart and conscience are set unalterably against Bayan and Repudiation, and, of course, the only practicable way of breaking the detestable conspiracy is to elect McKINLEY. Hence, Democrats who are wholly in earnest will follow the example of Mr. PHELPS. They will vote for McKinley and against every candidate for any office who consents to ally himself with the Repudiation cause. They will be determined to do their work thoroughly.

On Saturday afternoon, when the detachment of cavalry which had escorted Lt HUNG CHANG earlier in the day, passed the Brooklyn Club on their way down Clinton street, in the borough of Brooklyn, the commanding officer was smoking a fine, fat, elegant cigar, many of the troopers were smoking cigars or cigarettes. and one cavalryman was smoking a briarwood pipe! Meantime the band was playing, and the people sazed in wonder at this example of regular army discipline.

It had been generally supposed that the Hon. Roger QUARLES MILLS was out of the country, and at least he has been out of sight. but he is in the country, and is visible by means of a telescope. He has reappeared in Texas full of a desire to reclect himself Senator and to elect Mr. BRYAN President; and it is said that the former ambition is nearly as bad a rick as the

In response to many requests we reprint the introduction of Mr. ALFRED AUSTIN'S
"Ode on the Bembardment of the Palace of the Sultan of Zanzibar." The ode is much too long or publication entire.

" Mars, the bright, red, flerce star, Gleamed grim o'er Zanzibar. Admiral Rawson gave the word.

And the thunder guns were heard.

And the Sultan's proud palace was a smoking wreck

O. flaming, cruel ruins. O. War's most fell misdoin's! Yet 'mid those deadly scenes. Full of gore. British satiors and marines On the shore Guarded our Consulate. While shell and shot Poured in red hot,

And the false usurper, Sain, was forced to evacuate. Honor to Englishmen! Where'er they are They'll fight as hard as when At Zanzibar."

Mr. Austin's "Ode" is being translated for the benefit of the relatives of the late Sultan HAMED BIN THWAIN BIN SAID, a great admirer and student of poetry in many languages.

Many people in the United States will be led to look more kindly upon the Chinese among us by reason of Lt HUNG CHANG's visit to the country. The Chinese who dwell here are a peaceful, well-disposed, shrewd, and industrious portion of mankind. The propor-tion of criminals among them is smaller than among some of the other races which form a part of the community. But few of them are arrested as lawbreakers.

The Universal Peace Union of America

held its annual Convention in Mystic, Conn.. last week; but as neither the Hon. BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN nor the Hon. MARY F. LEASE IS & member the blasts of war's great clarion are liable to shake the world for some time to come.

From the New York Weekly.
Good Minister (to a man wishing to be married) to you wish to marry this woman ?

Minister-Do you wish to marry this man? Minister-Do you like the city as a place of real Man-No: I prefer the suburbs

Minister—Do you like the suburbs? Woman—No, indeed, I prefer the city. Minister Are you a vegetarian in diet ! Man-No: I hate vegetables. I live on beef, Woman-I can't bear meat. I ama vegetarian Minister-Do you like a sleeping room well ventilated?

Man-Yes; I want the window away down, summer Minister - Do you like so much fresh atr Woman-No; it would kill me. I want all windows

Minister Do you like a light in the room? Man-No; can't sleep with a light; want the room Minister-Are you afraid in the dark ? Woman-Indeed I am. I always have a bright light in the room.

Minister - Do you like many bedclothes?

Man-All I can plie on. Minister - Do you? Weman - No; they suffocate me. Minister-I hereby pronounce you man and wife and may the Lord have mercy on your souls.

Extremely interesting is the Century for September. Perhaps the most starting article—If such an adjective may be applied to anything in the Cea-tury—is Mr. Henry Fairfield Caborn's "Prehistoric Condensation of the Condensation o drupeds of the Rockies." which, with Mr. Charl Knight's graphic illustrations, gives the reader a new idea of the early capabilities of this continent. Thomas Dalgielsh writes of the debatable ground of Guiana; and the other contributions make the magas other contributions make the magasine, as we said at first, extremely interesting

HERE IS A BRYANITE ELDORADO.

a American's Observation of Prices and Wages Just Across the Rio Grande. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: This historic old city is one of the gateways to the republic of Mexico. The Rio Grande River forms the boundary line between the two countries. and it is spanned by a railroad and wagor

bridge, which connects this town with El Paso, Tex. There are about 6,000 people here engaged in the lines of trade and business common to a Mexican town of this size. During my short stay here I have found that

the average Mexican knows a good thing when he sees it. A street-car line, with mules as the motive power, connects El Paso and this place. Coming from the America side a few days ago well-dressed and intelligent Mexican occupied one corner of the car. When the car approached the Juarez end of the bridge be was noticed to square himself as if to hide something back of him. Just then the representative of the Mexi-can Government came aboard to see if the occupants of the car had dutiable goods. The man in the corner of the car smoked his cigar leisurely, and the collector found nothing upon leisurely, and the collector found nothing upon which he could levy a tax. Soon the man in the corner rang the bell and the car stopped. When he alighted he carried with him twenty pounds of granulated sugar, which he had purchased in El Paso for one dollar. If he paid for his sugar in Mexican money it cost him \$1.96, for Mexican silver dollars were worth only fifty-two cents that day. The same quality of sugar was selling in Juarez for fitteen cents a pound, but he did not care to give up \$3 in Mexican money for twenty pounds of granulated sugar which he could buy across the line for \$1.96.

This little incident caused the writer to make some investigations as to the price of staple commodities on each side of the line. On the Mexican side these prices prevailed:

some investigations as to the price of commodities on each side of the line. Mexican side these prices prevailed:

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Beana, 5 to 5 cents per pound.

Bugar, 14 to 15 cents per pound.

Coffee, 5 to 5 cents per pound.

Flour inferior quality), 5 to 6 cents per pound.

Lard, 16 cents per pound.

Bacon, 25 to 36 cents per pound.

Bacon, 25 to 36 cents per pound.

Boan, 9 cents per pound.

Birached sheeting, 29 cents per yard.

Frints, 124 cents per yard.

Candles, 5 cents cents per pound for good steak.

Mutton, 20 cents per pound.

Forx (fresh), a0 cents per pound.

It was only a few steps across the line—a nar-row river—to El Paso, on the American side. Here prices ranged as follows:

Sugar, 5 cents per pound.
Coffee, 20 cents per pound.
Coffee, 20 cents per pound.
Figur best, Eq cents per pound.
Lard, #iq cents per pound.
Ham, 11 cents per pound.
Potatees, 1 cent per pound.
Bosp, 8 cents per pound.
Rieached shereting, 5 cents per yard.
Frints, 5 cents per yard.

Bleached sheeting, 3 cents per yard.

Prints, 5 cents per yard.

The above prices are within the free zone, where goods are admitted at a nominal duty.

It is not probable that American farm laborers would care to come to Mexico for employment. Here hundreds of men work for \$5 per month and ration. The ration consists of twelve pounds of corn, three bounds of beans, and two ounces of sait every eight days—no meat, lard, or anything else of the kind—and the laborer works from sunrise to sunset. Usually his furniture consists of a sheepskin to sleep on and a stone about two feet long by one foot wide to grind his corn on to make tortilias, a bean pot to boil his beans in, and a pan to cook his tortillas in. A day laborer gets from 20 to 37% cents per day and servant stris from \$4 to \$6 per month; that is, they contract at these prices, but if the Mexican silver dollar happens to slump a few cents at the end of the month the employer gets the benefit and not the laborer.

Though uneducated, the Mexican laborer along the border fully realizes that there are better things for him if he can break the barriers which bind him to his master. He knows that if he can ever get a few dollars ahead he can cross the line into the domain of the United States and secure for his toil a dollar that is worth 100 cents every day in the year. This class embraces Mexicans who have been employed as section men on railroads. The wages paid for this work here range from 37% to 50

worth 100 cents every day in the year. This class embranes Mexicans who have been employed as section men on railroads. The wages paid for this work here range from 37½ to 50 cents a day in Mexican silver. The majority of section men receive 50 cents per day, which is equivalent to about 23 cents in American money. Every day at the Southern Pacific station in El Paso may be seen gathered a number of Mexicans.

They go West to work as section hands for the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, or into Arliona to work in the mines. Those who go as section hands receive at their destination \$1 each a day, and although compelled to buy their goods of the company's agent, unless they have money to tide them over until pay day, are able to save in a few months enough to send for other members of the family or friends to share in their prosperity.

are able to save in a few months enough to send for other members of the family or friends to share in their prosperity.

Another object lesson came under my observation at El Paso. Not long since five brothers who had struggled hard to get a little start in Mexico under cristing conditions, but without success, crossed the line and commenced the battle of life on the American side. They are all working, and have an arrangement by which they combine their savings and are investing the same in cows. They sell the milk to their Mexican friends throughout the city. Two sisters have joined the brothers in the saving of their surplus money, which also is invested in cows. From this little enterprise they are receiving a handsome return, and within a tew years will have laid by a competence. They say that it would have been impossible for them to have made more than a bare living in Mexico, and they will tell you in their Soanish tongue that the money they have accumulated is worth as much as the money of any other civilired nation of the world.

Ciudad Juarez, August, 1896.

The Feeling Manifested at a Theatre.

THE EDITOR OF THE SCN. SIT: A stilly Bryan news paper, speaking of the performance of vaudeville at the Standard Theatre Saturday evening, said that "it was distinctly a Bryan house," that "when Mr. Tim Murphy appeared as the Democratic candidate and repeated the latter part of Mr. Bryan's famous Convention speech the enthusiasm of the audience was almost uncontrollable."

China. They can't mak a compliment or not.

A London third hold be stole the purse of aid a man that had be

ow, I was there, and this is what took place: In Mr. Hallen's "turn," that gentleman appears as a painter in his studio. A velled picture stood near by. When the performer unvelled it, the audience saw the honest features of William McKinley, and the theater shock with applause. Then Mr. Hallen sung a McKinley campaign song which was a winner. As the audience caught its inspiring strains, they sent up a cheer that prevented the singer from proceeding for several uto. He made his first experiments at moments. When Mr. Murphy appeared as Bryan and Just after the plague at Hong Kong in 1894. repeated the little incantation dealing with eroand crowns, there was silence for a moment for and crowns, there was silence for a moment, for the audience was perplexed; they did not know whether Mr. Murphy was smitating Bryan or traves tying him. Bur, as he maintained his gravity to the end, they saw that he was serious, and, when he had finished, a good natured, condescending laugh went up. There was no applause. It remained one of the night when Mr. Bryan and his associates took the contract to lower the temperature in the Garden the contract to lower the temperature in the This was the boly all of it, as the late A. Ward was

A New Orleans Judgment.

NEW YORK, Aug. St.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SEC. The article in THE SUN of the 28th inst., by Raymond S. Perrin, "Bryan, the Miracie Worker," has settled my mind. I shall vote for sound money. I started in this campaign unprejudiced and read all the metropolitan dailies. I have found that the gold men have the best arguments and the silver aide only assertions. I would advise the possible million that are on the fence to read the above mentioned article and profit by it.

Things born quickly die quickly. The elecutionis's accidental and sudden fame will not be an exception to that natural law. NEW ORLEADS, Aug. 30.

The Virginia Darky's 16 to 1. To the Entron of The Sex-Sir: Stilling in a restaurant to Norfolk one morning last week, I heard the

following conversation. The parties were two of the Charles, I understand all about dis \$16 to \$1 as far "Charles, Lunderstand all about dis \$16 to \$1 as far as de Gov'ment goes, and I knowedey is able to do it; but dess fellows says de dollars ain't no rood."

Sho, theorys, it is just as easy as dis Jeen't you see you gits sistent of dess new dollars for done you has now! See! Well, now, a pase siey is only suit of cease. Any domin foot would rather have all see half dollars dan one dollar, what you is got low. Is this why the repudiators are claiming that Virtula will say: Bryan 50,000 major, to; and most of trom the colored vote?

A. E. Pans.
New York, Sept. 1.

Did His Silver Patch Draw the Lightning ! From the St. Louis Globe Democrat.

St. John, Kan., Aug. 29.—This morning H. C. Guyer, a farmer, residing nine miles southeast of this place, while riding on the open prairie, was struck by lightning, near his home, and he said his horse killed. A sen, 10 years old, riding at als aide, was stunned, but will recover. Several years ago Guyer was kicked by a horse and his skull crushed. Pieces of bone were removed and a silver plate inserted. The lightning struck the surer plate, shivering the skull.

Didn't Know Their Danger. For fear the Democrats will steal It, the Texas

Populists have had their State platform copyright ed. This brilliant idea outht to have occurred to the Middle of the Road Populists before the Chicago Convention.

A Cyclopatia of Misinformation From the Buffalo Courier (Dem ..

The plain conclusion to be drawn from much in Mr. Bryan's speeches is that he knows a great deal

TRIFLING WITH CULTURE,

The Astounding Privolity of a Candidate for a Job as Porter.

From the Baltimore Sun. A competitive examination of applicants for the positions of porter and errand her in the Boston Public Library was held recently. One of the candidates for porter shocked the examiners by his display of frivolity in evading questions which he could not answer. He did not get the position. The paper as printed is as

follows: Describe briefly the difference, as recorded atory, between a Pilgrim and a Puritan.

One was a centreboard and the other ada.

A.—One was a contact the Mississippi Q.—Through what States does the Mississippi A.—Its usual state, mud and water; does not

alter.
Q.—Where are Louisville, Detroit, Caracas,
Sierra Leone, Cyprus, Stockholm, Budapest,
Berne, the Orinoco River?
A.—The exact locations of these places, as indicated in present maps, have been seriously
questioned, and I cannot undertake to settle the

spute without further inquiry liver passes in a not altogether straight course brough the Orinoco Valley, and is fed by

ous feeders,
—Where is Chicago?
—I don't know. I am a New Yorker.
—Where is Cleveland?
—He won't tell.
—Describe a feasible course for the circum. navigation of the globe, mentioning all bodies of water which would be passed through A.—In a balloon. No waters would be passed

A.—In a balloon. No waters would be passed through.

Q.—What was the cause of the war of 1812 and of the Mexican war?

A.—Love for fighting, with excuses.

Q.—Describe two famous naval battles of any

Q.—Describe two famous naval battles of any age.

A.—The ships which were to contend with each other approached and an engagement ensued in which one side got the worst of it. The fight then stopped. This describes all naval battles and of any age.

Q.—Mention in chronological order the political parties in the United States which have in turn controlled affairs from 1789 to the present.

A.—Not having been an officeholder during any of the periods referred to these facts have escaped ine.

Q.—What was the French revolution? Give dates and tell in a few words what causes produced it.

A.—The French revolution was an uprising among the French people. I cannot give

among the French people. I cannot "give dates," because this revolution only occurred once. It was called by the desire to kill those whose faults were different. Q.—How may the races of mankind be chiefly divided?

A.—Losers and winners.
Q.—What does the Indo-Germanic family in-A .- Indians and Germans, but in Kansas the

Yes. The Japanese can ugus.
What is a troubadour?
The troubadour is now extinct, and the
tion should inquire as to what a trouba-

was.

-Name the present Poet Laureata.

-A Western paper lately said his name

"William Watson."

What is (1) a vade mecum, (2) a concorda digest?
you swallow No. 2 you will have No. 1
t of No. 3. A.-If you swanted for want of No. 3.
Q.-What do you understand by the phrase

eneral weariness. Name an English author who used it. It never had any use.
What do you understand by an "ora-

...—A speech over the dead body of Cesar.
...—Of what persons are the following peediymes: Mark Twain, George Eliot, Currer
l, Jean Paul ?

real names don't count. Their real names don't count.
Why are these pseudourmes used?
To create mystery—for advertisement.
What is the difference between a univer-

and a college?
.—It is merely one of degree.
.—What is secondary education?
.—Taking things on hearsay.
.—What do you understand by university

The Yale boat race in England.

What do you understand by the word

A yellow dog, for luck.

Tell what you know of the origin of penny postage, the electric telegraph, the submarine cable, the discovery of anxisthetics. A.-I know nothing, and I claim full marks for this, as entirely complying with the direc-

ion.
Q.—Why is piracy now practically extinct?
A.—Through change of name. Except in the wook business it is now called "diplomacy," trustee-hip," dec.

"trusteeship," &c.
Q.—Give a plausible explanation of the origin
of the Indians of America.
A.—There is none.
Q.—What, in a few words are transcendentalism, epicurianism and utilitarianism?
A.—The first means thinking on the roof
while living in the basement; the second means
living high on \$7.50 a week; the third is the
study of how te do so.

study of how to do so.

Q.—Name in chronological order of the various peoples which have inhabited England.

A.—England has been inhabited by English only. Various foreign people arrived, but immediately became English.

Q.—What does the present British empire neclude? clude

clude?
A.-Everything it could grab, except the United States, Venezueia, Ireland, and some of the surrounding planets.

Foreign Notes of Real Interest. The Hospice on the Great St. Bernard can now

be reached by carriage, the Swiss side of the road When Li Hung Chang was in Glasgow he told the Scotchmen that their bagpipes reminded his China. They can't make out whether he meant it for

A London thief holds the record for meanness

He stole the purse of a doctor who was trains to aid a man that had been run over by a heavy cart and lay dying in the street.

Carisbrooke Custle, where "naries I was kept a prisoner just before he was brought to trial is to be turned into a museum for carposities and an

uquities connected with the late of Wigh A serum cure for the imbonic places has been die covered by Dr. Gersin of the Paris Pasteur Insti-ute. He made his first experiments at Amer

An English motor car manufacturer is building a two-story steel house to run on wheels, proposed by a motor under it. The top story is so as to enable the house to pass under bridge-A submarine mountain range has been discovered in the southern part of Divis Stratt by the James steamer Ingolf, which has been carly no on the

sea explorations on the Iceland and Greenland coasts for the past two years. During the session the House of Commons devoce 1 22,316 dinners and 13,327 lunches. The Silvered Committee has a profit of \$6,500 in cash to show, besides \$300 worth of provisions, \$1,300 of clears, and \$9,000 of wine in stock.

Tiny, the smallest toy terrier in the world, diet recently in London. He was less than four inches long. His rate owner, Lieut, Gen. St. Archival Mariaine has had the body smiffed and has pre-sented it to the London Zoological Carden. An English Baronet, Sir Saville Crossley, na row

Is escaped the fate of the Lord of Baven the "Bride of Lammermoor" rejently. He was all ing on the beach near Lewestoft when his horse sank in a dulcksand. The Baronet was fished out with difficulty, but the house was lost. Lord Wolseley, the Communicatin Chief, it studying the question of the British soldiers clothes. He has de ided that cloth of coarser fex

ture shall be used for tunic and trousers, and a now making up his mind as to what color to all stitute for scarlet. It will probably by dark bits Prince George of Cumberland, whose success of to the Duchy of Brunswick on his attaining his majority was to be the solution of the diffibetween the German empire and the Hanoverian Guelphs, is suffering from inflammation of the marrow in the knee joint, spreading to the thin and shin bones. The doctors think it may be to !

essary to amputate the thigh. His recovery is doubtful, whether they do or not. Herren Sarasin baye recently explored the soul of cas, and have discovered there two large lakes. 2 a tanna and Townti, at a height of 400 and 350 tanna and Townti, at a height of 400 tree respectively above sea tevel. In the fora sounding of 480 metres was many without ing bottom. Remains of a prohistoric village on piles, but now submerged, were therethe bronze and pottery found being very like of at obtained in similar villages in Europs.

An Englishman has just been robbed by an atous trick in a Paris cafe. He entered into a sation with a well-dressed stranger who be go ing with the lever of a seltzer water stole table. Sudden'y he turned the stream on the lishman's shirt front, jumped up apolygister fusely and wiping off the water with his his chieffound that his pocketbook with \$500 in bats had gone with the stranger.

Hendon, north of London, has a taken churchyard, with tombstones all around has been kept there for many translations is the only Reensed house in such as original building was burned down the present bouse having been built and a restoration of Charles II. It is believed that I deli once a church house, as by the terms of m must be ser saide for parish meeting, as4 for the preservation of the parish records.